

Democrats who voted for the bill did so with the understanding that allegations of illegality and fraud in elections could be inquiryed into by the Commission. His colleague, Senator White, offered an amendment to the Electoral bill providing for such investigations, but it was rejected, Senator Edmunds saying that the bill contemplated such inquiries. The bill was a compact between the parties, and for one he believes in making the best of a bad bargain.

SENATOR FERRY.

President pro tempore of the Senate, is happy, and deplores the partisanship of the members of the Committee on Inquiries, voting with the Republicans. There is no instance, he says, where a Democrat voted with the Republicans, but Judge Bradley did at least once vote with the Democrats on a question relating to the evidence.

Senator Morton looks ten years younger than he did last week, and asserts that the decision of the Commission is in strict conformity with the Constitution. He also deeply regrets the partisanship displayed by the Democratic members of the Commission.

The Republican Senators, in their caucus this morning, although no definite vote was taken, came to the understanding that if the Democratic slate determine to filibuster in the House to prevent the completion of the count, it will be the duty of the Vice President, before the 4th of March, in joint convention, if possible, and in the Senate if not possible, to declare Hayes elected.

The Democratic story that Conkling could be relied on to assist the Democrats to filibuster in the Senate is a fiction. It cannot be stated what action Field and his colleagues would take if the bill were defeated and the Vice-President attempted to count all the votes in spite of objections, but no one now will more earnestly advocate the Compromise bill or abide by its results than he.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

A SENSIBLE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Democratic caucus was in session from about 7 until nearly 11 o'clock, and was one of the most exciting caucuses ever known in any party. The result was the adoption, by a vote of 74 to 50, of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the count of the Electoral vote shall proceed without dilatory opposition through the orderly execution of the act of Congress creating an Electoral Commission, whose decision shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

And this resolution is accompanied with the solemn and earnest protest of the Democratic party against the gross and shameless violation of law, and justice, and truth contained in the decision of the majority who signed the documents in the cases of Florida and Louisiana. This resolution was accompanied by a protest against the action of the majority of the Electoral Commission.

THE FORMAL PROCEEDINGS

of the caucus were something as follows: The caucus was called to order by Clymer of Pennsylvania, Lamar, who is President of the Caucus and Council of Ten, although present, preferred not to preside. One of the first motions made was to adjourn every third ballot in order to break up the Electoral Commission, and to prevent the completion of the Presidential count under the Compromise bill. For this motion there were but thirteen affirmative votes. Cochrane of Pennsylvania, who has been re-elected by his constituents, then offered a resolution, which was in substance as follows:

WHEREAS, The Electoral Tribunal was instituted to inquire into all the facts which might arise with respect to the selection of Electors in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida; and WHEREAS, Said Commission was required to take proofs; and

WHEREAS, Said Commission has fraudulently refused to examine the questions; therefore

Resolved, That it is a duty which the Democrats of this country have a right to demand, and a power to effect, to defeat by all constitutional and lawful means the action of the Commission, and prevent the consummation of the fraud of inaugurating Hayes. To that end we will resort to every dilatory and positive, objective and count of the votes, and endeavor to do all that we can, and whatever else may be necessary to effect this purpose.

This resolution was supported in every

VIOLENT AND INFLAMMATORI SPECHES

by Cochrane, Southard, Hurd, Thompson of Massachusetts, and Lynde of Wisconsin, and opposed with great earnestness by John Young Brown, Lamar, Ben Hill and Senators Kernan and Bayard.

At this point Mr. Reagan, of Texas, offered a resolution to adjourn.

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This amendment was accepted by Mr. Beeson, and the resolution as amended was adopted by a vote of 69 to 40. These two make the resolutions adopted.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD

then offered a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of five to consider whether any appropriations should be made for the army, and that the Committee should make report on Monday night next. Willis, of New York, indignantly opposed this resolution. He declared that such action would be entirely revolutionary, and would receive and deserve the condemnation of the people. No party could live which would resort to such revolutionary and factious expedients. Field, disowning the sentiment of the caucus, voted against him, withdrew it.

Other resolutions for an adjournment were defeated.

The speeches of Sen. Hill, John Young Brown, and Senator Bayard are mentioned as having been exceedingly eloquent. They took the ground that the Electoral bill was a measure of patriotism and statesmanship, and that any attempt to defeat it would, as they put it, drive the Democratic party from its present sublime and glorious position, and result in confusion and war. It is argued that there is no law to provide for a Chief Executive if the Joint Convention should fail to elect.

Morrison left the caucus in disgust an hour before it closed.

THE PROCEEDINGS

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Democratic Caucus and Representatives were in caucus to-night, Representative Clymer presiding.

The following resolution was adopted by Mr. Wadsworth, but received only 10 votes:

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the so-called Electoral Commission have refused to receive any evidence in the recent election of the State of Florida, and the Representatives of the people to do no further legislative work, and to postpone and adjourn the session of the House, the Committee on the Joint Convention should be directed to adjourn the session of the House.

Mr. Cochrane offered a preamble and resolution.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, which people, to defeat the fraudulent acts of said Commission, and to restore the Constitution and laws, to the end that all possible steps may be taken to defeat the inauguration of a usurper.

Mr. Garrison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the count of the Electoral vote shall proceed without dilatory opposition, to the orderly execution of the act of Congress creating an Electoral Commission, whose decision shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

A LONG AND ANIMATED DEBATE

On one side it was contended that the

conception of a tribunal to adjust controversial questions was a sublime act of statesmanship, freighted with the hopes and woes of the nation, mixed with grief and misfortune. It would, however, be injurious to the Democratic party, who so strongly supported the Electoral Commission, if they were to let the result in good faith.

On the other side it was urged that it would be better to

HAVE AN INVESTIGATION,

and for the presiding officer of the Senate to act as President until there could be a new election, rather than submit to fraud, which should be defeated by all means known to the Constitution.

Among those who advocated Cochrane's proposition were Messrs. Thompson, Hurd, Southard, and Lynde, and among those who opposed it were Messrs. Bradley, Morrison, Rogers, Singleton, Hill, Bayard, and Kernan.

Mr. Bright offered the following amendment to Reagan's resolution:

But this resolution is accompanied with the resolution of Mr. Reagan, as amended by Mr. Bright, the whole being a substitute for Cochrane's proposition, was adopted by a voice of 69, nays, 40.

Mr. Field offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the propriety of withholding appropriations for the support of the army.

Wells moved to lay the resolution on the table, saying with a smile, "I would be glad to alarm the country, therefore he should oppose any such legislation to the bitter end."

Field, however, withdrew his resolution.

Field and Tilden suggested there had been an adjourned meeting of the caucus, but this was objected to, and an adjournment took place.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Eight Senators were in their seats at 10 o'clock to-day, but no objection was made, a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission was read conveying the decision of the Commission touching the Electoral votes from Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin, it was agreed that the House be adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, to consider the same.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

NATIONAL LODGE NO. 305 A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication will be held at their hall, 10th and Madison-st., Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, 1877. The Order of K. T. will be represented. All Sir Knights are invited. By order of W. N. A. C. WOOD, Recorder.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLE ATTENTION. Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, 1877. 7:30 o'clock. Address of the Commandery, 10th and Madison-st., New York. The Order of K. T. will be represented. All Sir Knights are invited. By order of J. R. DUNLOP, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 19, 1877. 7:30 o'clock. Word of the R. A. M. E. F. Monroev-st. Stated Convocation Monday evening, Feb. 19, 1877. By order of H. E. S. TUCKER, Secretary.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1877.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks were worth 94½¢ cents on the dollar in gold.

For a few days Republicans should say nothing irritating to Democrats, as they are in an unamiable humor, and will not stand joking with fortitude. Let Republicans put themselves in their places, and they will then comprehend the feelings of their opponents.

It is noticeable that, in the sharp controversy going on in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad Sinking-Fund bill, one of the Illinois Senators—Logan—votes steadily with the railroads and against the rights and interests of the people. The corridors of the Senate are thronged with notorious lobbyists working to cheat the Government, and our Senator seems to be on their side every time.

A story is told in a Washington dispatch that Mease, Feltz and Hawley called a private meeting of the Democratic members of the Arbitration Board and the Democratic council—except Matt Coopersmith—and agreed to take "a strong fight on Oregon and something else." The guid-nunes are greatly excited about that "something else," which, it is mysteriously given out, is to blow up the Republican case and elect Tilden. Both!

Senator Boor, of Missouri, has, in the most public manner, on the floor of the United States Senate, branded Gove's action in the Oregon case as an unmitigated fraud. At the same time, the honorable Senator inferentially bewails the fact that the Democratic politicians in Oregon made such a batch of the job, or, rather, that they had not essayed some other trick which would have been more likely to have succeeded in winning the game for Tilden without the risk of exposing the fraud so openly.

Cashier JOURDAN, of the Third National Bank, New York City, has at last appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. He explains his failure to appear promptly by asserting that he received a dispatch subsequent to the receipt of the subpoena, informing him that he need not come to Washington. The dispatch was not, it appears, sent direct to JOURDAN from the telegraph office, but was delivered to the Cashier by a person whose name JOURDAN refused to disclose. JOHN W. ELLEN, the President of the Bank, seems, according to his testimony, to have left all matters relating to election drafts with the man JOURDAN, and alleges that he has no knowledge thereof. This is to use the language of the great O'MALLEY, "a very heavy case, involving not only the facts concerning the money used in the Oregon affair, but one which could be sifted to the bottom, would result in bringing the country about how much Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN's private coffers suffered in his shrewd management of the late campaign."

Senator KELLY, of Oregon, made a lame statement in the Senate yesterday of his connection with the cipper dispatches, the translation of which has exposed the conspiracy between Tilden and the Oregon politicians to corrupt the Electoral College of that State. KELLY's statement was to the effect that PARSONS had told him the dispatch was merely a request to Col. PARSONS (Tilden's private secretary) to place \$10,000 to his credit, to be used for political purposes in Oregon, and that he (Kelly) signed the dispatch without knowing its true contents, which was a proposal to bribe one of the Republican Electors. The Washington correspondent assert that KELLY was nervous and embarrassed in making this statement, and that even the Democratic Senators moved about uneasily in their chairs. It is also said that PARSONS will resent this effort to saddle the burden of the disreputable transaction on his shoulders, and will now voluntarily tell the true story of the negotiations. Mr. KELLY's statement certainly does not bear the semblance of truth in view of all the circumstances; and, even if it be true, it will only partially exonerate him, and in no wise relieve TILDEN of the infamy that attaches to him for the effort to buy his way into the chief office of the nation.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet Saturday, breadstuffs being dull. Meal price closed 10c per bushel lower, at \$15.15 @15.20 cash and \$15.20 for March. Lard closed 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.87 @10.40 cash and \$10.40 @10.42 for March. Meats closed firmer, at 5c for loose shoulder, 8c for short-rib, and 8c for short-

clears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.05 @1.05 per gallon. Flour was in light demand and firm. Wheat closed 4c higher, at \$1.31 cash and \$1.32 for March. Corn closed 4c higher, at 42c for March and 46c for May. Oats closed 3c lower, at 34c each and 34c closed easy, at 56@56c for March. Hogs were firmer, at \$3.50 @3.55 per 100 lbs. Cattle were fairly active and steady, with sales at \$2.50 @2.60. Sheep were unchanged, at \$3.00 @3.00 for inferior to extra. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.75 in greenbacks at the close.

It is reported that Gov. CUTLOW will make a complete change in the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. Without prejudice to any member of this Board individually, we can only suppose such a determination in general if the Governor has actually made up his mind to it. Indeed, we do not well see how he can do otherwise, in the face of the unexplained evidence that the Penitentiary has been so managed under his predecessor, who appointed the present Board, that not only was a profitable contract on the State-House for the convict labor turned over to a private contractor, and the convict labor leased to him at a much less rate than the State was paying, but also that the Board permitted this contractor to get \$40,000 in debt to the State account of convict labor, while drawing money from the State for his contract work. The State money paid to this contractor virtually passed through the hands of the Penitentiary Board, since the original contract was theirs, and no money could be drawn upon it except through a warrant of the Warden, so there seems to be no excuse for allowing the contractor to run \$40,000 behind on his labor account. Under these circumstances, Gov. CUTLOW cannot well reappoint the present Penitentiary Board without indorsing and assuming the mistakes of his predecessor.

There is no doubt that an ugly and vicious spirit prevails among the Democrats in Congress at the disappointment which the decision of the Presidential Commission has created. The conduct of Speaker RANDALL in the House and the speech of Senator BOOR in the Senate denouncing Justice BROWN, yesterday, are sufficient evidences of this. If the resentment be carried no further, what has already happened is enough to fasten disgrace upon the extreme Democratic faction in Congress. The denunciation of the Electoral Commission is not less unseemly than would be a similar denunciation of the Supreme Court for an adjudication of any matter that lawfully comes within its jurisdiction. If the decision of the Commission had been the other way, the slightest intimation from the Republican side of impure motives or improper influences would have been received with universal condemnation by the Democrats. The case is not altered because the decision has been in favor of Mr. HAZES; and what would be infamous in Republicans is equally infamous in Democrats. If this spirit of resentment is indicative of a disposition to resist the decision of the Tribunal, or to adopt any scheme with the purpose of rendering it inoperative, the wise and conservative men of the Democratic party will do well to put a prompt veto upon the plan; for any well-defined effort to precipitate the nation into turmoil after the agreement to abide by the result will give the Democratic party a blow from which it can never recover.

THE HAPPY OUTCOME.

The American people have reason to rejoice that the Presidential election has been settled. We make no difference between Democrats and Republicans—both have equal cause for rejoicing that the angry contest has been closed. We do not claim that this national gratitude is due because HAZES is declared elected; it would have been equally due had TILDEN received the award. This gratitude is due that a controversy of such universal interest—one upon which the whole American people have been so earnestly and so equally divided; which has engrossed the excited attention of every city, town, hamlet, household, and person in the land—has been terminated by the peaceful judgment of a court of law. Never in the history of any people in any age, has there been a braver, nobler vindication and example of unconquerable devotion to the wise and peaceful decrees of the courts of law. Now, more than ever before, have the American people shown their ability to conquer their own prejudices, and yield all their prejucides and convictions to the decision of the constituted legal authorities. Over all this broad land there is to-day a peaceful acceptance and acquiescence in the judgment of the Court; violence is overcome, resistance withdrawn, the threat of civil war is silenced; and the spirit of insubordination and revenge finds expression only in the determination to reverse this decision at the election in 1880.

To fully appreciate the condition of the country to-day, as the result of this arbitration, it is only necessary to recall the circumstances under which the arbitration law was passed. At that time, and for years previously, the extreme partisans of both parties had determined to have their men declared elected at all hazards. TILDEN had 184 votes, and HAZES had 184 votes, and the two were claimants for the odd vote in Oregon. This vote in Oregon was contested, as were the 4 votes in Florida and the 8 votes in Louisiana. Each candidate had, officially certified, 184 votes, excluding one vote of Oregon. The President of the Senate was a Republican. The House of Representatives had a large Democratic majority. The House denied the power to count the vote of any State, without the concurrence of both Houses, and, under this claim, proposed to object to counting the certified votes of Florida and Louisiana, and, thereupon assuming that neither candidate had a majority, proposed to proceed at once to an election of President. On the other hand, it was claimed that the Republican President of the Senate, having the custody and possession of the certificates of votes, should proceed to count the votes, deciding that the Republicans votes from Louisiana, Florida, and Oregon, should alone be counted. Whenupon, he was to count HAZES in, and officially declare him elected President. Between these two antagonistic parties was a body of Republicans who did not believe, and who would not be coerced into approving, that the President of the Senate had any judicial powers, and therefore could not lawfully undertake to decide questions of law and fact between opposing claims; that his powers were merely ministerial, which any clerk could execute as well as he could. There also Democrats who did not approve the doctrine that either House could veto the counting of the vote of a State, without the concurrence of the other House, and,

therefore, that the proposed action of the House in electing President by a call of all these was the vast army of office-seekers and officeholders, clamorous for whatever action would give them a hope or promise of being pensioned on the Government. Both parties were being precipitated into rash and revolutionary measures. Both were wrong. Both claimed powers which were outside of the Constitution, and which were indefensible. Both were rushing to a formal declaration of the election of President by unconstitutional action. Each party had

"the game in its own hands," from a party point of view, and each was preparing to make sure of that game. The result was inevitable. On the day fixed for counting the votes—the 14th of February—there would have been two Presidents declared elected; and to-day, from Maine to Texas, from Florid to California, men would be busy preparing for the arbitration of power by force. The people of Louisiana would be at this time cutting throats, and the long-restrained passion for a war of races would be let loose. The State Governments of the other fifteen States of the South would be at the service of TILDEN to support his Presidency. Oregon, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, would all recognize TILDEN as the lawfully-chosen President. On the other hand, the majority in the Senate would recognize HAZES and oppose TILDEN. The other seven Northern States, being in the control of the House, would all recognize TILDEN. 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Vice-President vacant, and subject to the frugal expenses of a fat strain of another general election. The Democratic party would have nothing, because TILDEN was well at HAZEN, and the country would be beyond all human calculation. The advantages of the solemn conference now propose to repudiate, have the Democratic side. The people in this in judging of any project that comes from the Democratic party confirm and intensify popular condemnation for any effort to defeat the purposes of the Commission was organized, and the Democrats in the first instance heartiest and most cordial because the advantages were all with us.

extraordinary occurrence was noted in the House of Representatives yesterday. Speaker RANDALL refused to recognize the Secretary of the Senate appeared on the floor of the House, announcing that the Senate拟 to proceed with the count of votes in Joint Convention, said that this disrepute is without precedent; the rule being to receive a message from the fact by Mr. KASPER; but was promptly snubbed by the Speaker of the House, by strict party vote, Monday to continue the count of

This was expected; but it was necessary nor decent that an individual be offered the Senate. The action commenced on in Washington binary sign of a revolutionary dis-

In the part of the Democratic in We hope it may only prove to merely the outbreak of a tem- grin and disappointment. It is more than this, and the of the House actually com- a breach they will alienate their party the last vestige of they have among the reputable this country. They entered into suit for arbitration more generally than the Republicans; accepted it in good faith; and it is treason now to adopt any tactics intended to nullify it. We can think there is enough of treachery in the Democratic in Con- sider upon a scheme of this nature; shall become so apparent as no shall prefer to be- yesterday's disrepute was due to and vulgar character of the man the Speaker's chair rather than the concerted plan of the Democrats to the revolutionary design of breaking the Senate and setting up a cab- praction of the Government.

ental-court question has occupied the general public as em- the fight among the bears and bulls, reet, whereby millions have been noticed. The Nation of the

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THE JUKE FAMILY.

Some Facts About "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals."

Also Some Statistics Regarding Four of Her Sisters.

Twelve Hundred of Their Progeny Traced Through Seven Generations.

Over Fifty Per Cent of Them Criminals, Paupers, or Prostitutes.

Some Idea of What This Vicious Tribe Has Cost the Public.

Millions of Dollars Contributed to Support Them in Idleness.

Serious Questions Presented for Philanthropists to Consider.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

New York, Feb. 14.—Some time ago a paragraph floated its rounds through the newspapers regarding a woman who lived in the interior of this State, and who had a numerous progeny, the largest part of whom were criminals or paupers. The author of this article speaks of as "Margaret, the mother of criminals." Her case gains importance from the fact that it led to investigations relative to crime and pauperism becoming hereditary. The New York Prison Association prosecuted its inquiries very zealously for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent the hereditary taint was responsible for the long line of criminals and paupers descended from this woman, and how much the surroundings of the individual were to be charged with her. The Rev. Richard L. Dugdale, whose report occupies over 150 pages of the annual report of the New York Prison Association, just published. As it is full of interesting information, as well for the general reader as for those whose business it is to care for the outcasts of society, propose to give the salient points of Mr. Dugdale's report in this brief letter.

THE JUKE FAMILY.

The family to which "Margaret, the mother of criminals," belonged bore the name of Juke.

Their ancestral breeding spot is near five lakes in the northern country, which lakes are bordered by forests, and the surrounding country is so rocky as to be almost inaccessible.

This neighborhood has been prolific in criminals, for investigation shows that other resident families have been nearly as notorious deprators as the Jukes.

The original ancestors of the Jukes were

descended from a very bad stock.

These inquiries were conducted with great interest by the Rev. Richard L. Dugdale;

whose report occupies over 150 pages of the annual report of the New York Prison Association, just published.

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PAUPERISM.

The record of the Juke family shows that they were much addicted to pauperism, 20 per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females receiving out-door relief, and 13 per cent of the males and 9½ per cent of the females receiving alms.

The differences between the sexes are to some extent, by the fact that the women found prostitution more profitable than pauperism.

It is shown that a majority of the wives received out-door relief.

The explanations are various; the first is that

pauperism is the tendency of the tempters to

be with them; the second, that the wives are

married, and in this respect

simply follow the condition of their husbands, who are also paupers.

Of the single women, who are also paupers,

the record shows that a majority of them

were married, and in this respect

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mme. Janauschek's Acting in Three Plays.

Failure of Maggie Mitchell's New Play, "Becky Mix."

Benefit of Mr. Thorne—Green-Room Notes and Gossip.

Concert of the Apollo Club—New Organ at Hershey Hall.

Beethoven Society's Reunion—Y. M. C. A. Concert—Soldiers' Return.

Notes of Chicago Musicians—Musical Festival at Cincinnati Next Year.

What the Singers and Players Are Doing—European Operatic Gossip.

THE DRAMA.

CHICAGO.

MME. JANAU SCHEK'S ENGAGEMENT.

The reappearance of Mme. Janauschek at Haverly's Theatre, after an absence of two years, is a dramatic event of considerable importance. She stands clearly in the front rank of the profession, having as peers in her own department of acting not more than half-a-dozen persons.

Her art is marvelous, especially in view of the difficulties she has, and has had, to contend with. Wanting a beautiful face or figure, she has been more successful beforehand than the sympathies of the spectators.

Since taking part in English, she has had to contend also with a slight accent, which in some situations would make any actress less than a great one ridiculous or grotesque. But Janauschek does not have to be long on the stage in order to gain the respect of her audience; and when she has obtained this, her accent is forgotten. There was not on the part of any auditor a disposition to smile at the German actress, and when she did, it was at first that Mme. Janauschek was particularly graceful in her movements. Yet reflection will show that in the case, she is absolutely graceful, and her facial expression, illustrative and distinct, yet not caricatured, will not put off with wrinkles as a means of exhibiting in palpable form the feelings of the heart; the face, yet true, does not cover the emotions of her heart, and that is good taste. It shows above all how closely Mme. Janauschek has studied that mysterious quality of action called for in the parts of the Queen of Scotland, or at the marked burr of an English lady of quality.

In the parts of *Deborah* and *Hortense* there was even propriety in the accent. A summary of Mme. Janauschek's merits would be long in the making, and probably would not meet with general approbation, since individual standards vary so greatly when applied to acting. Few persons who have seen her in English, however, at first that Mme. Janauschek is peculiarly graceful in her movements. Yet reflection will show that in the case, she is absolutely graceful, and her facial expression, illustrative and distinct, yet not caricatured, will not put off with wrinkles as a means of exhibiting in palpable form the feelings of the heart; the face, yet true, does not cover the emotions of her heart, and that is good taste.

It is understood that Mme. Janauschek will remain in America for a season, and will likely receive a sum of money from the playgoers of Chicago, elicited by the following responses:

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—*George L. Dunlap, President Players' Club, and others.*

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Beatrice Strafford, the alleged phenomenon from California and London, is soon to play an engagement in Washington.

The Philadelphia *Times* condemns De Bar's *Falstaff* on the score of self-condescension. "Our Falstaff," says the *Times*, "is a bore." The play was well received, and shall receive full consideration as to fixing date and preparing new scenes. The *Times* adds: "The play is not only a bore, but it is a bore of bad taste."

"The Two Wives" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera-House this week; Nina Varian will offer "Clock and the Bowery Company," including Charles Fisher, "Papa."

The *Two Wives* was revived at Wallack's last week with Mr. Wallack as *Rover*, John Gilbert as *Sir George Thunder*, Beckett as *Ephraim Scruples*, Arthur John Derry, Holland Sims, Sturges as *Horace*, John S. T. Moore as *Belle Amarantha*, and Eddie German as *Jennie Gammie*. Runs were continued as follows:

"Les Danchettes," *Our Bowdlerized Art*, at the Park, "Fifth Avenue" at Booth's, "Around the World" at Niblo's, "Della's" company at the Grand Opera-House played "Monsieur Beaucaire" at the Park, "The Clock" and the Bowery Company, including Charles Fisher, "Papa."

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LIGIOUS.

on the Subject
that is Truth?of Teachers at Far-
well—Observance
of Lent.y's Satisfaction
Work Now
in Boston.to Chicago—Rabbi
Broumouison—Un-
tooth.nals at Home and
Church Services
o-Day.

IS TRUTH ?

ED PAPER.

—In the last paper

that is God. In one

we will next consider

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